

NOTES & NEWS

Literature Cited

Recognition
of *Cyclocardia ovata* (Riabinina, 1952)
in the Eastern Pacific

BY

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THANKS TO THE COURTESY of Dr. Alexander I. Kafanov of the Institute of Marine Biology in Vladivostok, a better understanding of certain eastern Pacific members of the genus *Cyclocardia* is now possible. Dr. Kafanov has sent a number of specimens of living and fossil species of this genus from the northwestern Pacific and Siberia not previously represented in collections in this country, as well as a copy of RIABININA (1952), evidently not previously available in U. S. A. libraries. All of this material has been placed in the California Academy of Sciences.

One significant discovery permitted by this material was that the eastern Pacific specimens I tentatively referred to "*Cyclocardia cf. rjabiniinae* (Scarlato, 1955)" (COAN, 1977: 379-380; fig. 10) is instead probably *C. ovata* (Riabinina, 1952). The California Academy of Sciences Type Collection now contains paratypes of *C. rjabiniinae* (CAS 60014). Shells of *C. ovata* differ from those of *C. rjabiniinae* in having higher, more central beaks and in having a more arched hinge with proportionately smaller teeth. *Cyclocardia ovata* was originally proposed as *Venericardia (Cyclocardia) borealis* "var." *ovata* Riabinina, 1952. This is not a homonym of *Cardita ovata* C. B. Adams, 1845, which, according to DALL (1903: 706), is a venerid.

The distribution of *Cyclocardia ovata* (Riabinina, 1952) is now known to include the north and south coasts of Chukotsk Peninsula, and south in the western Pacific to Sakhalin Island. In the eastern Pacific, the species occurs near the Pribilof Islands and from Amchitka Island eastward to Kodiak Island.

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On the Relevance
of Small Gastropod Shells
to Competing Hermit Crab Species

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STUDIES ON GASTROPOD SHELL utilization by adult hermit crabs have demonstrated that the choice of a shell can influence crab survivorship (REESE, 1962; VANCE, 1972b) and fecundity (BOLLAY, 1964). The literature on hermit crab competition in shell-limited environments has focused attention on shell utilization patterns of adult crabs (BOLLAY, *op. cit.*; HAZLETT, 1970; KELLOGG, 1971; CHILDRESS, 1972; VANCE, 1972a, 1972b; GRANT & ULMER, 1974; WANG, 1975; BACH *et al.*, 1976; FOTHERINGHAM, 1976). While the optimal-sized shell may contribute to enhanced adult fecundity and survivorship, an additional factor